

ticipated by the Hopkins Host Selection Principle, which states that a polyphagous species will select the host it was reared on.

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Scientific Note

FIRST CALIFORNIA RECORD FOR *ANTHOCORIS NEMORALIS* (FABR.) (HEMIPTERA: ANTHOCORIDAE), A PREDATOR IMPORTANT IN THE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF PSYLLIDS (HOMOPTERA: PSYLLIDAE)

Anthocoris nemoralis (Fabr.) is a predator of psyllids, aphids, thrips, eggs and larvae of moths, and some mites in Europe. It was first recorded in the Nearctic in 1958 (Anderson, N. H. & L. A. Kelton. 1963. *Can. Entomol.*, 95: 439–442) in eastern Canada, where its introduction was apparently accidental. It was subsequently introduced successfully into British Columbia from Europe in 1963 to control the pear psylla (McMullen, R. D. & C. Jong. 1967. *J. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia*, 64: 35–40), and had not been found in the Pacific Northwest prior to then (Anderson, N. H. 1962. *Can. Entomol.*, 94: 1325–1334). There are no reports of its introduction in California. However, *A. nemoralis* is now established in three counties in northern California where it feeds on three exotic psyllids on introduced landscape plants.

We have observed and studied *A. nemoralis* nymphs and adults in California at sites along Carlson Boulevard in Richmond, Contra Costa County, and in the Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco County, feeding on all life stages of *Acizzia uncatoides* (Ferris & Klyver), a psyllid on *Acacia longifolia* Willdenow. All life stages of the anthocorid occur on this acacia, especially in the spring and early summer after psyllid populations have increased. *Anthocoris nemoralis*, and an introduced lady beetle, *Diomus pumilio* Weise (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), appear to be important in the biological control of this psyllid in Richmond where we have been studying these insects since April, 1989. Psyllid and anthocorid populations are relatively lower at our San Francisco study area; Madubunyi (Madubunyi, L. C. 1967. M.S. thesis, University of California, Berkeley) did not find *A. nemoralis* during his study of *A. uncatoides*. Madubunyi (1967) reported

that *Anthocoris antevolens* White was an uncommon predator on acacia in San Francisco. We have not observed *A. antevolens* during our study and it may have been displaced by *A. nemoralis*.

We also found *A. nemoralis* in Albany, Alameda County, feeding on *Calophya rubra* (Blanchard) on *Schinus molle* L. and on *Trioza eugeniae* (Froggatt) on a *Syzygium* sp. Both psyllids were introduced in California during the 1980s. We have reared *A. nemoralis* in the laboratory on eugenia and acacia psyllid nymphs and eggs.

Anthocoris nemoralis was easily identified using the key in Kelton (Kelton, L. A. 1978. The Anthocoridae of Canada and Alaska, Can. Dept. Agric., Publ. 1639).

Acknowledgment.—Our identification was confirmed by Michael D. Schwartz (Biosystematics Research Centre, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa) using Kelton's reference collection.

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Scientific Note

NEW AND UPDATED HOST NAMES (LEGUMINOSAE: *DESMANTHUS*) FOR SOME BRUCHIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

Melissa Luckow of Cornell University recently examined the voucher specimens of species of *Desmanthus* (Leguminosae) that I have published as hosts for bruchids. According to her, some of the published hosts had been incorrectly identified or the plants had only been identified to genus. In order to clarify the host relationships of bruchids for studies currently under way, the authentic hosts are presented here. *Desmanthus virgatus* (L.) Willdenow was reported (Johnson, C. D. 1977. Pan-Pacif. Entomol. 53: 60–73) as a host for *Acanthoscelides desmanthi* Johnson (page 65) and *A. compressicornis* (Schaeffer) (page 71). The host plant (#142-68) is actually *D. leptophyllus* H.B.K. Johnson (1977) also published *Desmanthus* spp. as hosts for *Stator pruininus* (Horn) (page 72, #182-72), and *A. desmanthi* (page 64, #182-72, 187-72, 124-73, 133-73, 192-73, 224-73). The host plants are in fact *D. bicornutus* S. Watson. *Desmanthus* sp. was reported (Johnson, C. D. & J. M. Kingsolver. 1976. U.S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull. 1537) as a host for *S. pruininus* (page 48, #68-73, 124-73, 201-72). The host plant is actually *D. bicornutus*. *Desmanthus virgatus* was reported (Johnson, C. D. 1983. Misc. Publ. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 56: 1–370) as a host for *A. desmanthi* (page 73, #1059-79)